2025

AP® Human Geography

Scoring Guidelines
Set 2

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Question 1: No Stimulus — 7 points

A (Point 1)	**Describe one type of voluntary migration.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • A1. Transnational (external) migration is the movement of people across international borders to another country. • A2. Transhumance is a seasonal or cyclical movement of people and livestock along traditional migratory routes, trade routes, and/or pathways between different climate or ecological zones. • A3. Internal migration is the movement of people within the borders of their home country. • A4. Chain migration is the movement of people who have followed other people (e.g., family members) to a particular location. • A5. Step migration is the movement of people along a set or series of intermediate stops or stages toward a final destination. • A6. Rural-to-urban migration and/or the movement of pastoral, country, farming, agrarian, mining, fishing, and/or forest peoples to cities or metropolitan areas. • A7. Labor migration is the movement of people for the purpose of work, wages, education opportunities, employment opportunities (e.g., guest workers), and/or technological skills (e.g., brain drain). • A8. Family migration is the movement of people to connect or reunify family members who have been separated.	**1 point**

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B (Point 2)	**Explain how migration may affect a city's economy.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • B1. Migrants may contribute to economic development by expanding the size, capabilities, and/or productivity of a city's labor force. • B2. Migrants may start new businesses, expand existing businesses, and/or invest in existing businesses, resulting in local economic development, growth, and/or multiplier effects. • B3. Migrants may increase a city's tax base (e.g., sales, income, property taxes) used to fund governments, resulting in additional funds for infrastructure (e.g., transportation, sanitation) and/or social programs (e.g., education, health care). • B4. Migrants may purchase, rent, or invest in housing or commercial space, resulting in a more valuable real estate market. • B5. Migrants may contribute to the ethnic or cultural makeup of the city, resulting in a more diverse workforce, improved availability of goods or services, or ethnic neighborhoods that develop new business (e.g., food, tourism). • B6. Migrants moving away from a city may reduce the size and capabilities of that city's economy, reduce the size of its labor force, decrease the local tax base, and/or decrease local investment in business, housing, or real estate. • B7. Governments may allocate funding to services for migrants (e.g., health care, education).	**1 point**
C (Point 3)	**Describe one type of housing discrimination that may occur in urban areas.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • C1. Redlining is a discriminatory practice in which providers (e.g., lenders, insurers) deny services or impose unfair terms on people in specific neighborhoods. • C2. Blockbusting is a discriminatory housing practice in which realtors persuade homeowners to sell their homes cheaply because people of a specific race or ethnicity of people are moving to the neighborhood. • C3. Urban areas may lack affordable housing, leaving lower-income residents with limited housing options and/or potentially leading to de facto segregation (e.g., zoning rules, regional planning initiatives, urban design initiatives).	**1 point**

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D (Point 4)	**Explain how a city's infrastructure affects society.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • D1. Patterns of social development and/or societies are affected by a city's infrastructure (e.g., transportation, communications, energy, housing, industry) because the location and/or quality of infrastructure influence quality of life (e.g., access to health care, levels of education, quality of life, standards of living). • D2. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., housing, transportation, communications, schools, commercial buildings) may improve residents' quality of life by improving access to goods, services, and/or places of employment. • D3. High-quality city infrastructure (e.g., public utilities, health care) may improve residents' quality of life by improving public health and sanitation. • D4. Insufficient city infrastructure may inhibit social development by creating challenges such as lack of housing, lack of public utilities, pollution, and/or inadequate sanitation.	**1 point**
E (Point 5)	**Describe one challenge to sustainability in urban areas.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • E1. Expanding areas of suburban sprawl, insufficient sanitation systems, climate change causing local environmental effects, pollution affecting air and/or water, the large ecological footprint of cities, and/or inefficient energy use. • E2. Any environmental and/or economic condition that may limit the long-term or continuous use of a resource or type of land use. • E3. Rapid urbanization can increase the demand for resources (e.g., water, food, energy), strain infrastructure, reduce green spaces, lead to housing shortages, and/or proliferate informal settlements. • E4. Public health challenges (e.g., sanitation, the availability of clean water) can challenge urban sustainability. • E5. Aging or inadequate infrastructure can challenge urban sustainability. • E6. Ineffective urban governance or planning may challenge urban sustainability.	**1 point**

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F (Point 6)	**Explain how urban design initiatives are intended to affect cities.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • F1. The initiatives (e.g., zoning practices, mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, smart-growth policies, New Urbanism) are intended to reduce sprawl, improve walkability, accessibility, and/or transportation. • F2. The initiatives are intended to improve or diversify housing options, improve livability, and/or promote sustainable options (e.g., land or resource use, combined living and workspace). • F3. Socially, urban design initiatives are intended to improve public spaces (e.g., create parks, plazas, recreational areas), boost inclusivity (e.g., ensure accessibility), and/or enhance public health (e.g., reduce pollution) in cities. • F4. Environmentally, implementing green building materials, renewable energy sources, and/or urban greenery can minimize environmental impact in cities. • F5. Economically, by improving infrastructure (e.g., transportation, housing, public services, open space), urban planning, and/or zoning, cities can attract investment, create jobs, foster sustainable communities, and/or improve accessibility or mobility. • F6. Culturally, urban design initiatives can incorporate the preservation of historical sites or cultural landmarks, design spaces for public art, cultural events, and/or community gatherings, fostering a sense of place, identity, and/or community.	**1 point**
G (Point 7)	**Explain why urban design initiatives may be criticized.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • G1. Criticism might arise because initiatives may negatively affect the local population through increased housing costs (e.g., the cost of new construction, land speculation) and/or by resulting in possible de facto segregation (e.g., limited low-income housing options). • G2. Urban design initiatives may reduce or eliminate land that could be used for housing development and/or for the development of institutions (e.g., schools, health care) or amenities (e.g., parks, play areas). • G3. Urban design initiatives may attract outside visitors or vehicles that increase traffic or congestion or increase the cost of goods and services in the local area. • G4. Urban design initiatives could be expensive to implement and/or could cost the city money that could be used in other ways. • G5. Urban design initiatives may result in the potential loss of historical or place character. • G6. Urban design initiatives may be seen as ineffective due to cost, lack of impact on the local economy, and/or lack of improvement in quality of life.	**1 point**

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Question 2: One Stimulus — 7 points

A (Point 1)	**Using the data in the charts, identify the largest food export category between the two countries**. **Acceptable identification:** • A1. Grains, fruits, vegetables.	**1 point**
B (Point 2)	**Using the data in the charts, describe the difference between the two countries in the meat, dairy, and seafood category.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • B1. The amount of exports or trade from Country X is larger. • B2. The amount of exports or trade from Country Y is smaller. • B3. Exports or trade from Country X is $5.1 billion, while exports or trade from Country Y is $2.3 billion. • B4. The amount of exports or trade from Country X is approximately twice as much as exports or trade from Country Y.	**1 point**
C (Point 3)	**Define the concept of comparative advantage**. **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • C1. Comparative advantage describes a situation in which an individual, business, or country can produce a good or service more efficiently and/or at a lower opportunity cost than another producer. • C2. Comparative advantage occurs when countries choose to specialize in producing goods or services that they can produce more efficiently, effectively, and/or that have a lower opportunity cost.	**1 point**
D (Point 4)	**Describe one effect of Green Revolution technologies on food supplies in developing countries.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • D1. Green Revolution technologies (e.g., high-yield seeds, increased use of chemicals, mechanized farming) increased food supplies. • D2. Green Revolution technologies increased the amount of farm production and/or the agricultural yield of food crops and/or animals. • D3. Pesticide use led to pesticide resistance in some species, decreasing food production. • D4. Irrigation and/or the use of mechanized equipment led to soil erosion and/or loss of soil fertility, decreasing food production. • D5. Monocropping, mechanization, and/or the decrease in smaller farms changed the types of food produced and/or affected food supplies.	**1 point**

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E (Point 5)	**Explain how advances in agricultural technology may increase the carrying capacity of land.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • E1. Advances in agricultural chemicals (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides) may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population. • E2. Carrying capacity may increase through mechanization (e.g., tractors, vehicles, irrigation, processing equipment), which may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population. • E3. Carrying capacity may increase through the use of high-yield seeds, which may allow an area of land to produce more resources and support a larger population. • E4. Carrying capacity may increase if agricultural technology is used to bring areas with low population density into agricultural production leading to higher population density. • E5. Carrying capacity may increase through the use of agricultural technology (e.g., precision agriculture, GPS) that improves growing conditions or optimizes agricultural practices, leading to the production of more food and the ability to support a larger population.	**1 point**

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F (Point 6)	**Explain the degree to which the economies of Country X and Country Y are interdependent. (Response must indicate the degree [low, moderate, high] and provide an explanation.)** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** Statement of a moderate or high degree AND • F1. Country X and Country Y are highly interdependent due to the billions of dollars of agricultural trade occurring between the two. • F2. Both countries are dependent upon one or more export commodities traded with each other (exports, imports) and/or agriculture is used as an economic strategy for both countries. • F3. Trade in agricultural goods between Country X and Country Y is part of the global supply chain and/or part of the global food distribution network that links producers and consumers. OR Statement of a moderate or low degree AND • F4. The amount of trade between the two countries for agriculture may be small in comparison to the trade in other sectors (e.g., manufacturing, services). • F5. The agricultural trade data in the charts do not provide enough information to demonstrate interdependence because agriculture is only a portion of the total amount of trade (of all goods and services).	**1 point**

G (Point 7)	**Explain how the charts provide limited information about economic development.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • G1. The charts provide data for only one sector of the economy and/or do not include other measures of social and/or economic development (e.g., GDP, GNP, GNI per capita, sectoral structure, population data). • G2. Export data indicate the production of goods for international trade but not the production of goods for the domestic economy. • G3. Export data do not include non-food products (e.g., cotton) which contribute to economic development. • G4. The charts do not have a temporal or spatial dimension (e.g., a year, timeframe, variation by different areas) which is essential for understanding trends or making comparisons (e.g., uneven development). • G5. The charts show that Country Y has higher agricultural exports than Country X, but the charts do not show that Country X has a more developed economy.	**1 point**

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Question 3: Two Stimuli — 7 points

A (Point 1) — **1 point**

Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.

Acceptable identification:

- A1. Local scale (e.g., city, town, rural municipality) or subnational scale.

B (Point 2) — **1 point**

Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- B1. Border lines on a map (two-dimensional plane) that are straight, angled, and/or curved to form a geometric shape (e.g., straight line, square, rectangle, circle, other polygons).
- B2. A boundary or border drawn based on lines of latitude and longitude, a grid system, and/or a township and range system (baselines and meridians).
- B3. Boundary lines drawn without regard to the physical or cultural landscape.

C (Point 3) — **1 point**

Describe one function of internal boundaries.

Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:

- C1. Internal boundaries define the limits of sovereignty or government control between one subnational region and another.
- C2. Internal boundaries delimit or unify different types of subnational regions (e.g., voting districts, states, provinces, territories, special administrative regions, autonomous zones).
- C3. Internal boundaries can unify or separate distinct ethnic, cultural, or national groups.
- C4. Internal boundaries can delineate, divide, or fragment zones of public infrastructure and/or local government (e.g., water districts, school districts, voting districts).
- C5. Internal boundaries can reflect, preserve, or reduce cultural, linguistic, or historical identities.
- C6. Internal boundaries can prevent, resolve, or exacerbate conflicts.
- C7. Internal boundaries can facilitate or hinder the collection or analysis of data.
- C8. Internal boundaries can facilitate or hinder the management, protection, or distribution of natural resources or ecosystems.

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D (Point 4)	**Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • D1. Federal systems of governance affect the spatial organization of a country by creating locally based, dispersed power centers (e.g., subnational state or provincial capitals). • D2. Countries with a federal system of governance are typically organized into subnational units (e.g., autonomous regions, semiautonomous regions) and/or have regional capitals that may help reduce centrifugal forces and/or limit ethnic separatism. • D3. Federal systems tend to divide large amounts of land area into subnational divisions that may be difficult to govern from a centralized or single capital. • D4. Federal systems tend to divide multicultural countries into subnational divisions based on cultural differences (e.g., ethnic, religious, and/or linguistic diversity) that may be difficult to govern from a centralized or single capital.	**1 point**
E (Point 5)	**Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • E1. The EU may enact international laws or policies that limit the economic actions of Finland or other member states (e.g., reducing or eliminating trade barriers, introducing a common currency, regulating industry). • E2. The EU may implement international laws or policies that limit the political actions of Finland or other member states (e.g., requiring common border policies, observing elections, sharing a common foreign policy). • E3. By joining the EU, Finland has agreed to allow the EU government to make laws and regulations on behalf of Finland and the other member states.	**1 point**
F (Point 6)	**Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • F1. Art, music, toponyms, clothing, architecture, and/or evidence of sequent occupance may indicate elements of a culture or cultures. • F2. Religion, language, social institutions, and/or systems of governance may be based on a culture or cultures. • F3. Land use, land survey patterns, agriculture, resource use (e.g., hunting, fishing, crafts), and/or trade may indicate the practices of a culture or cultures. • F4. Foods, social interactions, holidays, and/or festivals are based on or have elements of a culture or cultures. • F5. Attitudes towards ethnicity or gender (e.g., the role of women in the workforce) may help shape the use of space in a given society.	**1 point**

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G (Point 7)	**Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.** **Examples of acceptable responses may include the following:** • G1. Communication technologies (e.g., the Internet) may encourage members of indigenous communities to adopt more commonly used languages (e.g., English), resulting in indigenous language loss. • G2. Language loss may occur due to cultural convergence, which is accelerated by the use of communication technologies. • G3. Communication technologies may increase the availability of indigenous language resources (e.g., via websites, apps, social media), resulting in language preservation. • G4. Communication technologies may be used to increase awareness of indigenous identity issues, which may result in language preservation. • G5. Limited access or cultural resistance (e.g., reliance on oral tradition) to communication technologies can restrict or prevent significant changes in the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.	**1 point**

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